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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 25, 1893,

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, I. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Toney's Hall.

Richmond Lodge, I. A. of M., Eagle Hall. Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A M., Hall.

THE DISPAICH AND THE ELECTION LAWS.

The Dispatch has been unable to find anything wrong in the working of our present election laws. We may have something to say in a day or so that will make the Dispatch concur with us in thinking that the change which we made in them in 1884 was not an advisable one. Meantime we note, however, that the Dispatch would like to see all necessary amendments to the present law made. Join us, then, neighbor, in getting one single amendment made and the whole case will be covered. Put the law back where it was in 1883, when the courts controlled the judges of elections and the ballot boxes. This is the solitary change necessary to be made. Everything will follow it.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ON THE INCOME TAX.

The Times thinks the imposition of the income tax a bad thing, but it is not so bad as misleading the people into erroneous theories of political economy. That is the worst evil that can be brought upon a people. When those who oppose an income tax say that it is an odious tax because it sets spies upon the citizen and leads to perjury and hypocrisy, The Times is with them. But when it is argued that it is necessarily a class tax, The Times is forced to waive its prejudices against it and show that such objections cannot be maintained. 'The New York Journal of Commerce, a day or so back, had an elaborate article upon the subject characterized by much greater warmth than usually finds a place in its pedate columns, in which it argues against such a tax with what would be characterized

as strong excitement in any other paper. It first flames out into hot wrath upon the theme that "A man's income, his accumulations, the status of his ledger baiance, are among his most sacred reservations," and it has every shock which a sensitive mind can receive from insult at the suggestion of the sacred privacy of a ledger balance being invaded by the prying eye of a competing trader. An hysterical outburst of this sort is quite natural in a representative journal, which speaks for a community whose code of morals is found in the multiplication table, and, whose religion enjoins as the first duty of man, careful regard for the eleventh commandment, "Thou shalt not be caught." But really the Journal of Commerce must make some allowance for the rest of its fellow-citizens if they fall to share fully in its righteous wrath at this fivasion of what it thinks the most sacred right of man, and it must show some tolerance for them, if, in their limited way of viewing things, they should think there are some evils in this world greater even than the discovery by a rival trader that a very careering imposter is no more than an impostor at last. A good income is a most comforting thing to have, but we are not sure that it is the greatest calamity that can befall the man who possesses it, for others besides himself to know just what it is Indeed, we lean very strongly to the opinion that if all men were good men, there would be no objection at all to any income tax, since a man who is perfectly clear and straight in all his dealings, has very little more objection to knowledge of his income going abroad, than he has to knowledge of anything else about him being had. The consideration which just men give to objections to an income tax. is, more than anything else, a concession by them to their recognition of the fact, that there are many bad men, and that PR income tax, in holding out to them an inducement to commit perjury, is liable to make them worse than they already

In another ground of objection to the

tax the Journal of Commerce is more philosphical than in that discussed. Answering the claim that an income tax is more equitable than any other because it falls equally upon all in proportion to what they have to spend, it says that the claim is specious only, but that the tax will fall on the producer at last and be finally distributed pro rata between labor and capital. Because, it says, if the tax is collected in the first place from those who have incomes, they at once correspondingly curtail their expenditures upon comforts and necessities or rent or services, or they will have so much less savings to lend for enterprises that employ labor; and thus the payer of the income tax finally recoups himself cut of the very classes that are supposed to escape the burthen.

There is no declamation here nor speclous argument that may save money bags from their due proportion of the public burthens. The real meaning of this argument is that all impositions should be by direct taxation, and that what we call indirect taxation is nothing but a process by which we deceive ourselves into transferring the burden from the point at which it must finally rest, in the vain hope that we have given relief to the pack saddle which must nevertheless carry it in the end. When we do this, we give no sort of relief to the subject on which the load must finally repose. All we have done is to make the load when it reaches its final resting place double what it ought to be by the commissions, charges, and stealages that take place in transitu. But we have not exempted the subject from the burden that was designed for it in the beginning.

But the Journal of Commerce, like The Times, is wasting its ammunition when it fires at this mark. The world is so fatally bent on self-deception through indirect taxation that talking against it is like spitting in the wind-the spitter is the only one hurt.

BE CAREFUL WITH THAT "FREE LIST."

We warn the Ways and Means Committee that in the tendency towards a 'Iree list" which it is developing, it is traying from Democratic principle, it is unconsciously marching into Republican protectionism, it is setting up injustices, and it is sowing seeds of dissensions that wiii sprout and grow into great political upas trees. Under a just government of equal laws which raises its revenues from duties on imports, there is no such thing as a "free list," unless for such articles as quinine, necessary to the public health, or works of art refining to the public taste. But if some of the articles which enter into the every day business and life of the people are to be taxed, then all should be equally taxed, and there should be no exemptions whatever unless for purpose's like those indicated. All should equally bear their share of the burden alike. This is equality and this is equity. There should be no such thing as free iron ore, or free coal, or free potatoes, or free sugar. But if any of them are imported they should bear an equitable share of the charges that are to be imposed.

We know of no one of the demagogues' pleas so offensive to us as that of "ine poor man's free breakfast table," Why should the poor man have a free breakfast table any more than the rich man? Why should not the poor man contribute to the support of the government in proportion to his means as well as the rich man? He receives the benefit and protection of the laws-shall he not, then, aid in upholding and maintaining the laws? If the poor man is to be a citizen, if he is to have an equal voice in controlling and directing the government under which he is to live then he must bear his proportional share of the burdens of that government and he is no longer a self-respecting citizen if his load is lifted from his shoulders and placed upon the shoulders of others who are under no just obligation to bear it. The poor man should no more have a "free breakfast table" than he should have free blankets, or free beds or a free house to live in, or free anything else. The poor man's "breakfast table" should be no more sacred than any other part of the poor man's estate, and all of his estate should be taxed exactly as the rich man's

estate is. The Ways and Means Committee would do well to pause and think for awhile on these obvious truths. They are now walking on the thinnest of ice, that may give way at any time. But can it be possible that Mr. Wilson

Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is correctly reported to be in favor of putting iron ore, coel, and sugar, and other things on the free list? We cannot believe this to be true. Mr. Wilson is essentially a theorist, and his public life has shown him to be so far a consisten theorist and a sound Democrat. The Democratic theory is that taxation shall be for revenue only and shall be imposed equally on all subjects of taxation. How can Mr. Wilson consistently with this theory allow either one of these articles or any other to be brought into this country free of duty? Upon what principle will he say that my coat shall be taxed but that your coat shall be free of tax? How will be say that the dye stuffs sent here to color a manufacturer's cloth shall pay a tax to the government, but that the on ore sent here to be made into cal wheels shall bear no pers of the publi burdens? He cannot say this consistently with Democratic docurne, consist ently with fair and equal taxalion, or consistently with his own often announced theories. We do not believe he holds to any such doctrines.

ENDORSES THE TIMES.

'Democra" Has a Word to Say About

folitica sethods. Editor Times: I have read with much interest and pleasure your articles on the recent election, advocating reform in our political methods. I hope these are but the prelude to more vigorous attacks on all that is corrupt in politics, and will result in such reforms in methods and party machinery that will place politics on a high plane, above suspicion of fraud, and men will be selected for the high and men will be selected for their places of representative trust for their places of representative trust for their places of representative trust for their qualifications and character, and not for their influences with the rings, cliques, and combinations that now dominate and control our conventions from the precinct meeting to the Stale convention. That the time is ripe for reform, there can be no doubt. There is a large element in the State-the quiet, thinking, conservative people, the brains and character of the Commonwealth-who are absolutely disgusted and nauseated with the methods that have prevailed so long, many of whom abstained from voting in the last election, and many others reluctantly cast their votes for the Democratic ticket, believing that between the Democratic

First in importance 1 regard such amendments to our election laws as will insure a perfectly free ballot and honest count and return of the vote cast. Every point should be guarded to secure this great consideration, and the penalties for violation should be so severe, and justice so summarily administered, that no guilty man can exame. The manipulation of so summarily administered, that no gunty man can escape. The manipulation of election returns was first resorted to when it was the only means of retaining the government in the hands of the intelli-gent, property-holding element of the State. It was designed only as a tem-porary expedient to meet a great specporary expedient to meet a great emergency, and never intended to become a permanent method in our politics. But where all the election machinery is in the hands of three men, chosen often the hands of three men, chosen often times for their capacity in certain lines, whose proceedings are as secret as a star-chamber communion, and whose ap-pointments of officers of election are never pointments of officers of election are never published beforehand, that the people may know who they are, it is so easy to beat an opponent by a manipulation of the returns that men of easy conscience

do not hesitate. have always contended that in the end it would prove a boomerang, and give much trouble. What is the result? The bailot-box manipulator is the mos influential man at the precinct meetings and always a delegate to the convention If a man is proposed who is distastefuto him, he loudly declares he could not carry his precinct, and his views receive great consideration, for they know what that means. So, this class have to be consulted, and nominees selected who meet their approval. Vice reigns and virtue takes her exit. When the election is over he is the first to demand recognition of his services and ask for the fat appoint ments, and his servants, whom he has elected, dare not refuse his request. Its baneful effects are seen in the charac-ter of the representatives chosen by such methods; men of high character will not positions accomplished by fraul, or they will not stoop to the means necessary to secure a nomination of those who contro the machine, and the result is mediocrity and incapacity are found in positions de-manding genius and high attainments. Another evil result is the debauching of the public conscience. This practice has prevailed so long and is so openly and boldly talked of, and even boasted of, hat many have come to look upon it as light matter.

Our young men growing up in such an atmosphere learn to look upon it as the proper thing in politics. They lose all regard for the sanctity of law, and im-bibe a low idea of public honor. I am giad to believe that the evil I have re-ferred to does not prevail in all parts of the State, but it is far too common and is a disgrace to our civilization.

If ever there was a necessity for it, it

does not exist now. There is a safe white majority in the State that will always make itself felt when occasion demands besides, the negro vote is no longer held en masse, but is dispossed to divide and act independently

The people of the State need to be edu-cated to a higher idea of public morals. We need men to be foremost, of such stainless private character, who would

occess accomplished by fraud. I would hall with delight a return to the old ways, when, for most offices, the nominating convention was unknown when gentlemen announced themselve candidates, and on their personal merit and capacity for the position sought, ap-pealed to their fellow-citizens for their pealed to their relieved these for their suffrages. But that day will never return, the nominating system has become too deep-rooted in the public mind, and all we can do is to make the best of existing conditions. Let the primary take the place of the convention. Educate the people that it is a sacred duty to take part in the primary and choose their candidates, make the election laws so stringent, and choose for their administration men of such high character, that no breath of suspicion of fraud or dis-honesty will rest in the returns. When we have done this, a see, form will have been taken.

DEMOCRAT. we have done this, a step forward in re-

DEATH DUE TO FOOT-BALL. A Young Student Dies of Injuries Recleved Six Weeks Ago.

James F. O'Brien, a resident student at Manhattan College, 131st street and the Boulevard, died at the home of his family in this city on Tuesday from an injury received six weeks ago in a foot-bal game. The young man was one of the most enthusiastic foot-ball players in the college. Every afternoon he donner the canvas jacket and joined in the game, until at length he won a place as

half back on the regular eleven. half back on the regular eleven.
During a game he seemed to be everywhere at once. He was a sore tackler, a great breaker of the opposing line, and at a critical point the ball was always passed to him, as he was sure to make a gain in the direction of his opponents' goal. He was the son of James O'Brien, a wealthy

was the son of sames O brief, a weathy uptown real estate dealer, who lives at 15t west Seventy-ninth street.

On the afternoon of October 11th, the college eleven went to the college beal grounds at 136th street and Convent avenue to try a brush with a scrub team con posed of the best men in the college ou posed of the best men in, the contege outside of the regular team. The game proved to be a hard one and all fear of broken heads and limbs was forgotten, in the heat of the struckle. The first eleven had worked the ball down the field almost to their opponents ten-yard line when the stenal was given to Olivien to when the signal was given to O'Brien to

receive the pigskin.

He started to run around the opposi he started to run around the opposing team and in doing so fell. In his fall O'Brien, it seems, fell upon some hard substance. He was not at first supposed to be hurt, but in falling he sustained some injury to his stomach, which resulted in peritonitis.—New York Sun yes terday.

WISE'S SUPPER TO IRVING.

Prominent Actors and Politicians Who Were Present on the Occasion.

A special from New York in yesterday's Baltimore Sun says:

When John S. Wise was in London last January he was a guest at a dinner given by Henry Irving at the Lyceum Theatre Last night after Mr. Irving's performance Mr. Wise gave him a supper at his home 26 west Forty-fourth atreet. There were twenty-five other guests, who sat at three ables in the diging room. The only decoraions were yellow chrysanthemums. Therefore a number of Virginia delicacies of he meny that Mr. Wise had procured es the menu that are vise had procured es-pecially for the occasion, including Lynn dayon oysters and game birds. On the right of the host was Mr. Irving and on the left was General Horace Porter. There

were no set speeches, the affair being of an entirely social character. Besides the guests of the evening there were present Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Governor-elect McKinley, Mr. Joseph Jefferson Mr. Thomas A. •Edison, Mr. John W Mackay, Senator Jones, of Nevada; Mr John Russell Young, Mr. John Cadwal ader, Mr. Elihu Root, Mr. Philip Schuyler Judge E. T. Bartiett, Colonel Peter S Michie; of West Point; Lieutenant Mott United States Army; Lieutenant Treat United States Army; Mr. J. O. Donner, Mr. O. D. Munn, Mr. H. N. Munn, Mr. A. M. Palmer, Mr. Frank J. Sprague Colonel Horace Fry. Judge Townsend and Mr. C. P. Clark, president of the New York and New Haven railroad.

Returned a Verdiet of Not Guilty. PITTSBURG, PA., Nov. 24.—The jury in the Huddleston murder case has returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mrs. Huddleston and daughter, Mrs. Kitty Coyle, and the latter's husband, Claude Coyle, were displayed. Coyle, were dismissed.

Father . I, Campi field. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Rev. A. F. Ciampi, S. J., one of the oldest and most widely-known Catholic priests in the east, died at Providence hospital here this morning.

WHICH IS NOW WORN BY A COTHAM FASHIONABLE.

Thirty-Three Dollars, Picked Up in All Parts of the World and Representing Each of the Republics.

Few of New York's fashionable women

have traveled more than Mrs. Marie R. Wright, and probably none of them possesses a more original memento of foreign wanderings than the "belt of republics" owned by the lady named. The belt is made of thirty-three silver dollars representing almost every prominent republic now known, and has been in process of collection for years, the coins costing all the way from their face value to \$35. The belt proper is composed of dollars from the foreign republics, seven American dollars forming the chatelaine. The latter are by a clever arrangement so placed in frames that they may be removed intact, thus complying with the United States laws in regard to the defacement of coin. They run from the "dollar of our dads" to the edition which was discussed so exhaustively at the recent special session of congress. All are placed according to age, and as the New York Press says they are oxy-dized they are much less conspicuous than bright silver dollars. The filver design that connects them introduces a double scroll with rosette centres, rep resenting cactus flowers. As all the dollars in the belt proper are Spanish, the device is characteristic and clever. Con necting the belt and chatelaine is an ex-W." wrought in heavy intricate work and so arranged that it can be unfastene from the belt and worn separately, either as a brooch or clasp for a shopping bag Next the monogram is placed the old est coin in the collection, a Spanish Fer

dinand VII. of ISi9; next the same dol-lar in the ISI2 edition. Then comes the Mexican dollar of 1826, wonderfully preserved but dark from age. This was given to Mrs. Wright by President Diaz, of Mexico, whose guest she was last winter. Johning this is the dollar of Peru, inscribed "Perunna, 1853," worn by some one for romance or luck. Succeeding these comes another Peruana coin of 1834, bearing the Chilean mint stamp, for circulation in Chile. It is rare to find it on any existing dollar, as it was

are two of these rare dollars in the beit and they are set obverse and reverse Another 1840 dollar comes next from Cen tral America, coined before Centra America had been divided and subdiv ded into small republics. Joining it is another Central American dollar of a six years later edition. Then comes again a Peruvian dollar of 1846 date, and another from Bolivia, marked "Comfederacion Granadina" 1859. lows an interesting one from Guatemak in 1864, the first one that shows Guat in 1894, the first one that shows Guist emain's position as a republic. The Ecuador dollar of 1884 bears a motte "God, Order, Liberty" in large letters its obverse has a curious conglomerate of marks. The signs of the zodiac, with blazing sun are discernible, the Ameri-can eagle floats above, a ship at sea comes just under the zodiacal signs, and below is a bundle of fagots with a bat-tle axe thrust through them.

Following this intricate coin comes one of great value from a historical point it is the last edition of the imperial dol lar of Mexico-stamped 1885—and bears the head of Emperor Maximilian, with the motter "Equality and Distince". Another motto: "Equality and Justice." Anothe cactus flower joins a dollar from the Republic of Fogota, stamped 1896, to at 1899 dollar of the Empire Francaise, bear ing the head of Napolean III. Immediately after comes the 1971 coin of the Republica Mexicana, showing Mexico's freedom. Between the cactus flowers Gratenala and Chile follow each other The former, date of 1873, is the finest dollar in the Central American collection offer the Central American confection.
Other dollars follow from Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, and the last cactus flower holds pendent a late coin of Salvador, dated 1822. As Mrs. Wright's daughter is shortly to marry the President elect of Salvador, the choice is quite graceful.

seven coins of the United States. There is a dollar of 1795 with a woman's head and flowing hair—supposed to be the head Martha Washington, although she de lined to sit for a portrait for this pur ose. The half-dime of 1783 is said to b pose. The half-dime of 1793 is said to be the only coin really bearing the true portrait of Martha Washington. Next comes the 1799 dollar, its Liberty head, with fillet bound hair said to be the head of Mrs. Jefferson. The flying said dollar of 1995 follows. This coin, atruck in Fhiladelphia, was never in extensive circulation, and perfect copies like this one are valued at \$39 or \$35 cach. An 1847 coin comes next with a seated Liberty, struck at the Folladelphia mint, and in good condition. A "trade dollar" of 1877 hangs next, with an ideal figure of commerce on it. This is also a Philadelphia mint dodar, and following comes another trade dollar struck at San Fran-cisco. These "trade" dollars were made r circulation in the orient, especially use in the United States' commercia

to use in the United States' commercial dealings with China.

The seventh and lest dollar of our day, was struck in Philadelphia, hearing the portrait of Miss Williams, one of the young women employes of the mint. The coin is called the "Morgan head." The letter "M" is seen intaglio fashion in the hair of "Liberty" and, as the sinker's name is Morgan, it is supposed to be his initial. The sinker's name is not allowed in relief on our dollars, so the letter was carved on the metal de, thus securing an intaglio. The sinker was said to be French, because he used the French liberty cap, English, because one can find both the lion ramoant and the face of King George in the hair of the woman, but all finally the hair of the woman, but all finally agreed that he must be an American, since his Liberty bore the lovely face of an American girl.

HOW PEOPLE FEEL.

Level-Headed Man Tells Just What th Condit on of Men and Women is Now and Wita They Can Do To 'dyantage,

I know a charming man, whose name is well known, who the other evening began talking about people. He said:
"How often people feel worn-out, rundown, exhausted, unfitted for business, and yet have to bear up and go about their usual duties. They feel the need

of something to brace them up, restor-vitality, and give needed strength. Nar colics, opiates, and ordinary stimulants are out of the question. They only serve to make matters worse, and physicians rightly condemn them. On the other hand, the highest medical authorities assert that the regular use of a pure stimulant is not only beneficial, but is the only means of promptly overcoming physical exhaustion and creating new vigor. This is, indeed, the nineteenth century remedy for the nineteenth century disease, too much nervous strain and tension. No better recuperative meas-ure has been devised for the exhausted brain-worker. It has been proved that a pure whiskey is the best means of procing this desirable result. It serves to keep the blood in healthy motion, removes impurities from the system, feeds the wasted tissues, and imparts renewed vi-ta...y. I have seen many whiskies and I say unhesitatingly that such a stim-

ulant can be found only in Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey."

And I know he is right. I have used it faithfully and I know many men and even temperance women who "would not be without it." I have found that many druggists and grocers try to sell infebe without it." I have found that many druggists and grocers try to sell infe-rior things, but I have never known of any sensible man or woman who would permit them to do so.

and Populist parties the Democratic was the lesser evil.

First in importance I regard such Evening Description.



QUEEN BESS' BUFF. A glance at the recent fashion plates would give one an impression that even ting gowns this season are extremely decollete. In this respect they resemble those of sixty years ago, when my lady's marble shoulders were not a matter of inference or guess work, even by day. In 1848 ladies made their after-noon calls in low neck and short sleeves, and short gloves too! Many of the short sleeves this season have that appear ance of having slipped off the shoulder, which one may find in old fashions at periods of ten years from 1839 to 1876. But there is great latitude in the choice of evening dresses. They are made with trains or without them; with long sleetes or no sleeves; very low, medium,

The materials used for evening dresses are of the richest. Velvet and satin brocades are the favorites. The velvets are simply gorgeous and ther is great variety in the brocades. Some beautiful white brocades took my fancy recently. They were the pure lvory white, with bunches of geranium blossoms and leaves. or lily pads; little vine patterns, or bunches of flowers tied with bows of ribbon. In the same window was a lovely chrysanthemum pattern in hellotrope on a white ground, which outshone everything else in the place. Some broce les have bayadere stripes of a lace processes have belowere stays of a greatern. A heliotrope had this in a deeper shade. Silver threads appear in the weave of some of the silks. A black silk has a bunch of roses woven in silver. A heliotrope had a silver in silver. A heliotrope had a silver stripe. The satins with velvet patterns in high relief are very rich. The dress illustrated is made of ecru satin with embossed velvet stripes-a stripe of brown eaves and vines alternating with It is made with a long train and with its second ruching about six and with the second received a second received the second received of silk mousseline. A pla plaited satin fills in the front. A plastron of

MAN-O'-WARSMEN ASHORE. They Sent the Price of Whiskey Up to 825 a Bottle in Sitka.

doesn't deserve it it will stop grow-On Sunday last about 100 men, members of the crew of the war vessels Mohican and Petrel, came ashore, hav-ing been given a day off by their com-manders, says the Alaskan. It rained in torrents, and a most unfavorable day it was to take in the sights, which we keep buying and the selling goes merrily on. Our prices are ittler than ever.

the town and its vicinity offered to visitors. The saloons were all closed in obedience to orders, and the tars had a most dreary time of it until they discovered that if whiskey could not be discovered that if window, had by the glass it could, nevertheless, be purchased by the bottle.

All the men had pockets full of money, and the "ardent" in the full sense of the

word was soon forthcoming from hid-ing places in the town as well as the Indian village. Prices jumped up so rapidly that it would have astounded a Wall street stock exchange man. At 10 A. M., whisky found ready takers at 54 per bottle; at 2 P. M., prices had already reached \$19 per bottle, spot delivery; and after 6 P. M., anything offered in the whisky line secured from \$15 to \$20 per bottle. Early the following morning as high as \$25 per bottle That the liquor from the cumberso

That the liquor from the cumbersome quart bottles were transferred down the throats of those who "sail the ocean blue" in less time than is needed to say Jack Robinson is not surprising, and that it produced plenty of indecorous hilarity, and even fighting in some cases, is not to be wondered at. By about 5:30 P. M., the tumult grew beyond control of the civil authorities, and yond control of the civil authorities, and the assistance of the local marine garthe assistance of the local marine gar-rison was invoked. The long roll was sounded at the barracks, and soon there-after the marines patrolled the streets and made several arrests, which pro-duced the desired effect, so that by P. M. Lincoln street had fallen into its usual quietude. On the following morning our United

On the following morning our United States commissioner had his hands full in trying cases for disorderly conduct and imposing fines upon the delinquents. It is the general opinion that the closing up of the saloons made matters worse than if they had been allowed worse than if they had been allowed to remain open, as much of the turmoil in the public thoroughfares would not have taken place. The reason offered for this is that the salcon-keepers understand how to nandle their customers and would have done anything in their and would have done anything in their power to keep the men quiet, which would have been to the interest of the dispensers of the liquor not less than to that of the man-o'-warsmen.—Exchange.

Physical Culture for Women.

Dame Nature is, as a rule, kind to the air sex, and they can manage their limbs much better generally than men; but there s still room for improvement in the oppearance of most women. The majority of young women never give the art of cultivating the body any attention, hence so many weak and undeveloped figures. Women can become ideals of graceful motion and beauty by cultivating the body, and they can preserve health and beauty of figure until old age by physical

Women need physical exercise quite as much as men, yet it is only within the last few years that rteps have been taken to provide instruction for girls in this iseful art of physical culture. At the present time, however, interest seems to have been awakened in this important matter, and in most cities there are col-leges where physical development is taught, and a number of private gymnasiums where girls and women can enter upon a course of physical training. enter upon a course of physical training, and it is beyond question that the pupils of these halls of health are greatly improved in personal appearance and health by systematic physical training-rosy cheeks, bright eyes, grace of action, and lear, ringing laughter follow as a result of judicious exercise.

Present day methods of life are highly

strained, and it is necessary that the body should be fully developed and kept in permanent strength by habitual physi-cal exercise and wholesome food. Other-wise the physical life becomes degenerated, and eventually the body breaks down and women become nervous and suffer almost countless ills. Women are more prone to "nervous prostration" than men, and especially so in this country. Society women, for the want of regular physical exercise become pale, thin and spiritiess, or grow corpulent. To get and keep the body in perfect health is of the utmost importance; thorough enjoyment of life will follow as a result.—Godey's Magazine.

BOUGHT TICKETS AND WINE With Money Got by Begging_Miss Rodger

and Miss Avery are Now in Jall, Their sweethearts having been thrown out of employment, Laura Rodgers and Georgie Avery, of Elizabeth, N. J., had no one to pay for their theatre-going. So they begged from Elizabeth people on the plea that they had been robbed and had no money to get to Newark, where they said they lived. They collected \$3 in this way last week.

With the money thus obtained they visited Newark theatres and bought champagne. The two girls, who are about 19 years old, were finally arrested and yesterday they were sent to jail

and yesterday they were sent to jail for two months, Their parents are respectable.—New York Sun.

Good for Swift & Co.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28, Special. Swift & Co. have received the only first award for fresh beef, pork, and mutton, and the nighest award for beef extract, smoked han s, breakfast bacon, lard, cotosuct and pepsin at the World's Fair, which were exhibited

in their plate-glass refrigerator car. An awake ing

What is it that is awakening people all over the land and causing such a thrill of excitoment and gratitude everywhere among the sick and suffering? It is the new departure by that greatest and most successful specialist in the cure of all nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 west Fourteenth street, New York, who offers to the sick every-where the opportunity of consulting him by letter free of charge. Think of it, sufferers, you who have sought in vain for relief, or for a satisfactory explanation of your disease! By writing him about your complaint, this great physician will send you, free of charge, an exact explanation of your disease and what to do to be cured.

what to do to be cured.

If gives most careful and explicit attention to all letters, and makes you understand just what your complaint is. He is the discoverer of the great nerve cure. Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy, and uses nothing in his practice but harmless vegetable medi-cines. The success which he is having cines. The success which he is having in curing disease through letter corre-spondence is marvelous. Write him, then, about your complaint and you will without doubt be cured.

11, 13, 15 and 17 East Broad,

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

Such a Cloak business as this, is

good for you and for us. When it

Now, when money goes farthest,

More Cloaks came yesterday.

English Pilot Cloth Cloaks, full um-breila skirts, with braided girdle from side seams, 129.50.

The Lois Fuller Coats, curplus collar, edged with seal, 122.00.

Handsome English Melton Cloth Coats, with Stitched Umbreita Skirts, for

Tight-Fitting Double-Breasted Imperial

Cloth Coats, umbrelia skirts, stitched to the waist, for \$15.09.

We are prepared to offer the best

I ne of garments we have ever sold

See the \$7.50 and \$8.50 Cloaks

in black and brown beaver, with

Columbian Cape, with fur trim-

New line of Misses' and Chil-

MEN'S DEPARTMENT-Men's Grey and White Merino Shirts and Drawers, slik bound, French neck,

Heavy Grey Wool Mixed Shirts and Drawers, silk bound, the usual 85c quality, 63e each.

Underwear at \$1.00-various colors. Extra Heavy Medicated Scarlet Shirts and Drawers at \$1.00.

The very fine Double-Breastel Medicated Hed Flannel Shirts at \$1.3. Drawers

Men's Dark Colored All-Wool Medicated

Socks, 25c a pair. Fine Grey Cashmere, in light and heavy weights, at 25c.

The very Heavy Double-Twisted Wool

Socks at 50c; something new, Men's and Boys' Jersey Wool and Cot-

ton Street Gloves at Mc. Men's Extra Heavy Scotch Wool Gloves

The usual \$1.50 Extra Quality Dog-Skin Gloves at \$1.00—the new shades; a

New NECKWEAR and NEW PRICES-

We carry a full line of Gentle-

men's full-dress Jewelry in Cuff

and Collar Buttons, Shirt Studs, &c.

Do you need one? If so, here is

Heavy Cotton Gloria, 26 inches, 69c; 28

inches at 85c. Good Silk Gloria 26-inch Umbrellas at

Very Fine Gloria Umbrellas at \$1.25. The finer grades about \$1.00 each under

price. A special large purchase of a manufacturer enabled us to make this

1 Dinner Set, 3 soup plates short-\$19.00 set-for \$12.50.

1 Tea Set, 2 plates short, \$6.37 was the price: \$3.75 now.

11 Decorated Plates, regular price \$1.98

a dozen; now 8c each.

10 Thin English Goblets, regular price

\$2.50; now 10c each.
7 Decorated Salad Howls, former prices

Remnant Day.

Never was a time when short

lengths and odd bits of merchandise

were as much in the way as they

are now when new goods are rush-

ing in for holiday trade faster than

ever before. Our relief of rem-

THE COHEN CO.

from \$1.00 to \$1.98; now 50c.

All the usual 25c ones for 18c. The 35 and 40c ones for 25c.

The 60 and 75c ones for 48c.

UMBRELLAS.

an opportunity-

cut in prices,

HOUSEWARE-

99c-the \$1.25 ones.

WOOLEN GLOVES & SOCKS.

An entire new line just in.

Wright's Famous Non-Shrinkable

dren's Wraps.

to match.

at \$10. Fifteen different designs.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1893.

NEW GOODS.

Finest Citron, 18 cents per pound. Cleaned Currants, 10 cents per pound. Vostizza Currants, 5 cents per pound. Vostizza Currants, 5 cents per ; onne Valencia Haisins. Seedless Raisins. Lemon and Orange Peel. Imported Table Raisins. French Frunes, 10 cents per pound. Valencia Shelled Almonds.

WINES.

brand of California Wines, ce List of Whiskles, Wines and Cordials furnished on application.

CEO. A. HUNDLEY LEADING

Grocer and Wine Merchant. 528 E. Broad St.

PURCELL, LAPER & CO. Jezz.

Plum Pudding,

Home-made Mince Mest. Cox's and other Gelatines, Drinking and Cooking Sherries. Pickled Peaches.

R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO. 814 E. Main Street.

LEVY & DAVIS

Winter Stock marked at Clos. ing Prices.

Money saved by seeing what good values we show.

DRESS GOODS marked down. SILKS cut down to very low

Cloaks,

Capes.

You have the hest stock here to choose from.

Prices of course are right, that's why our sales are so large.

Don't purchase until you look in and see our good values all through the stock.

LEVY & DAVIS.

The Richmond Ice Co.,

DEALERS IN ICE, COAL AND WOOD,

At Seventeenth and Dock Sts.

Call the attention of the citizens of flish mond to the fact that they are prepared at all times to furnish in any quantity and at short notice

PURE KENNEBEC RIVER ICE. ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF COAL.

LONG, SAWED AND KINDLING WOOD. Also a Splendid COKE at \$3 PER LOAD.

> As all our Coal and Wood are kept dry being under cover, Customers can rely on getting first-class articles in any

kind of weather, and always clean same as those of other Reliable Dealers.

Phone 223.

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PATAPSCO, The Premier Flour of America,

Is the best, and is unrivalled for its Purity and Uniformity.

It is perfection in Flour and leads all brands in this country and all American brands in Europe. 1774 - - - - 119th Year - - - - 1893.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS. Grind the cream of Maryland and Virginia wheat and the choicest variety from every hard wheat State in the Union.

Ask your Grocer for PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT. ORANGE GROVE EXTRA. BALDWIN FAMILY.

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